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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts publication with to have rejected articles returns they must in all cases send stamps for that purpor

Locat News.—The City and Suburban News Bure of the United Prices and New York Associate Pages is at 21 to 28 and street. All information at documents for public use instantly disseminated the press of the whole country.

The Work of Fusion.

Everybody who intends to vote the Fusion ticket next Tuesday, should ask himself if the results of ten months of Fusion are such as to justify a sensible man in wanting more of it. What have the results been Bigger taxes, more extravagant expendi tures, a wealth of extra appropriations, ever growing estimates, unequal, harassing, and unintelligent administration of the excise laws and certain municipal ordinances.

In short, the citizen pays more and enjoys himself less than he did in Tammany times Besides, the Fusion municipal administration is composed in about equal parts of old Republican and occasional Democratic hacks, and of bumptious and wrangling amateur incompetents. The town is gov erned more expensively and less wisely.

Anybody who thinks that more taxes and less freedom are boons eagerly to be sought. and blessed of attainment, should vote for the Fusion ticket. Contrary-minded wil say No! and may the Noes have it.

Don't Cipher; Vote!

Our alert and energetic fellow citizen EDWARD LAUTERBACH, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, has, in his quasi-official position, issued what may be called an "advance sheet" of next Tuesday's canvass. It is as follows: "Total vote to be cast, 250,000. Fusion ticket, 125,000: Tammany, 105,000; 'Flop-arounds' (including Goo Goos), 10,000; spoiled ballots, 10,000." In the judgment of computers of longer experience than Mr. LAUTER-BACH, and not connected with that remarkable vote-getting concern, the Republican county organization, the Hon. ED-WARD puts too high the probable total vote, the probable fusion vote, and the probable frregular or defective vote in "spoiled ballots:" he puts at too low a figure the probable Tammany vote, and what he flippantly calls the "flop-arounds, including the Goo Goos." Citizens of this town who desire to get in advance of election authentic prognostications by competent persons should wait until the leaders of Tammany Hall, who know the local situation much better than do any of their opponents, either in the Fusion Bund or out of it, furhish their estimates of the probable vote on Tuesday next and the probable division of It between the various party organizations.

Democrats have, most of them, something better to do and more important work on hand this week than a useless indulgence in idle prophecies. The Democracy of New York is in a battle this year which is important for its prospects a year hence. The Democratic voters of other States are fighting manfully to carry their party colors to victory, and the Democrats of New York. always at the head of the triumphant column when a triumph is possible, will lose no time in discussing election figures or in estimates which less than a week hence may be entirely overthrown. The thing to do is to vote the ticket with the star at the head and to vote for it-or rather to mark it -early in the day on Tuesday.

Interview the Mayor!

Our discontented contemporary, the Evening Post, ever forward in agreeable reforms has begun a crusade against those pernicious individuals who chew tobacco and expectorate in public places. The Post seems to be very much in earnest about this reform. It prints letters from its readers approving its effort, and it depicts the repulsive practices with striking realism and faithful anatomical detail.

It is obvious, however, that a propagands of this sort to be really effective should not content itself with mere newspaper exhortations, but should look to certain fitting changes in our municipal ordinances. We make bold to suggest to the Post that it enlist on its side the chief public functionary, our worthy Mayor, who, not more by the prominence of his official station than by the well-known delicacy and fastidiousness of his own habits, can lend dignity and authority to the cause.

The public is waiting to hear from the Mayor. No chewing! No spitting!

The Shrinking of a Notoriety.

There are some reputations which cannot be warranted not to shrink. During the Lexow weeks and the municipal campaign of 1894 the stature of Dr. PARKHURST, the great saltatorial reformer, seemed to be about three hundred and seventy-five feet high. It was magnified just as his assertions were. The man was a sort of illuminated Babel Tower. His voices did all the talking. His collection of arms waved all over the town like windmills. East, west, north, and south, in all parts of the island and annexed district, he sped on innumerable feet and shouted with innumer-

able lungs. After the election his apparent stature was seven hundred and fifty feet, and he continued to consume twelve gross of hats a day for elecutionary purposes. People came from California to look at him. He was the biggest boss visible in a world of

bosses. He was the greatest man on earth.

After organizing the reform administration, terrorizing the Legislature, and issuing his general orders as to how the country should try to do the best it could in his absence, he sailed for Europe and left reform inconsolable. By the time he got to Switzerland he was a head and shoulders taller than the Matterborn, and the Lake of Geneva was hardly big enough to make a hand glass for him. Occasionally be warmed the Atlantic Ocean and the friends of reform with a cheering message or broke down the cable with one of his inimitable comminatory yawps. The reformers waited for him with appealing hands and streaming eyes. Who could save them if not he? Who else could reform with so much speed, reverberation, and bang! When he came, the faithful thought to find him overtopping the Himslayas. There is no reason to suppose that his estimate of his stature doesn't agree with that thought now. But, alas! new reforms, new issues, new mixtures have arisen. The nublic is soon wearied. The man that swai- | Under the circumstances there was noth-

lows fire is an interesting spectacle enough. but in the course of time you become familiar with his performance and do not care to see it longer. Dr. PARKHURST is still in town, we believe; and if he is, he must be making speeches and issuing proclamations every five minutes of the day and evening, but he is seldom heard His voice no longer possesses the air to the exclusion of all other sounds. PREBLE TUCKER OF THOMAS J. MCMANUS or the Hon. F. GROTE is already a biger man than Dr. PARERURST. FRANK D. PAVET, D. D. SULLIVAN, ALEXANDER S. WILLIAMS, and pointy more are now more famous and listened to more attentively. In the mere matter of size the dancing dervish has suffered enormous losses. His head no longer hits the clouds. He is scarcely visible without the aid of a microscope. Strangest of all, he is becoming inaudible.

Where is DENIS KEARNEY! Where is MARTIN IRONS! Nay, what is more and most of all, where is PARKHURST!

The Man Who Laughs.

It must be hard work for the Hon. Thomas COLLIER PLATT to keep a straight face these days. His risibles must be titillated every waking minute, and gusts of cachinnation shake the bedstead whereon he reposes placidly after his day's work, at 49 Broadway and at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is done. If he should flee to the woods or the moun tains for a day, and give the whole twentyfour hours to undisturbed, loud laughter, i might be better for his constitution. These suppressed chuckles and grins internal cannot be healthful. It is cruel that Mr. PLATT must beat down his joy. Even a member of that unhappy tribe in Ceylon which has never learned the art of laughter, would giggle into fits if he were in Mr. PLATT's place just now. The Committee of Fifty, the potent and

wise seigniors of the Chamber of Commerce. the surviving Mugwumps, the Union League Club, trailing robes of glory behind it and swimming in the better element, all or almost all Mr. PLATT's old enemies are marching behind him, obediently if not in the best spirits and order. To all of them he has given the glad hand. He has bewitched them all with the enchanted word of Fusion. They clutter after him like the children of Hamelin after the Pied Piper. The joy of the show is that, if the Fusion ticket wins, Mr. PLATT's grip upon the town will be increased, and likewise the labors and tribulations of his Republican

and Mugwump adversaries. They are working for his aggrandizement and their own discomfiture. In their panic fear of the tiger they have sought refuge with the wolf. Their distressing situation is worthy of the sympathy of the humane; but sympathy is swallowed up in innocent merriment.

The Reported Understanding Between Russia and Japan.

Amid the excitement caused by a despatch from Hong Kong, since contradicted but still believed, to the effect that China has agreed by treaty to grant to Russia the naval stronghold of Port Arthur, together with important railway concessions, the London press asserted that in resisting the execution of such a treaty Great Britain could count on the assistance of the United States, Germany, and Japan. We scarcely thought it worth while to refute the ridiculous assumption that an American Congress would consent to play England's game in the Pacific. But we pointed out that the known relations of the St. Petersburg and Berlin Governments, coupled with the fact that Germany had foined with Russia and France in inviting the Mikado to name an early date for the evacuation of Port Arthur, rendered it probable that WILLIAM II. would acquiesce in the Czar's occupation of that harbor in consideration of a reasonable guid pro guo. We observed. further, that England had missed the chance of gaining the firm friendship of the Tokio Government, and that events were tending to promote a cordial understanding between Russia and Japan.

The latest news corroborates the forecast. It appears that WILLIAM IL has secured in advance his quid pro quo. According to a despatch from Berlin an agreement was signed on Oct. 29 by which China has made to Germany a "crown concession." that is to say, a tract of territory wherein the subjects of the German empire will be wholly independent of the Chinese authorities. We also learn by a telegram from London that a rumor has gained credence there in diplomatic circles that a Russian-Japanese alliance has been practically decided on. The early conclusion of such a treaty is not improbable, for recent despatches to the Times have attested the activity of a strong pro-Russian party in the Council of Ministers at Tokio, and it would, moreover, be the natural outcome of the existing situation. At the stage which the far Eastern question has been suffered to reach through England's neglect to seize a fleeting opportunity, Japan has ceased to have anything to gain from England, while she has much to hope for from the Czar in the way not only of immediate advantages, but of the prospective expansion of her island empire through the addition of insular pos-

sessions further south. By the treaty of Shimonoseki the Tokio Government believed that it had secured a basis for becoming a great continental power. It was already in possession of Corea, and China had not only ceded to it in perpetuity the adjoining section of Manchuris, including the Liau Tung peninsula and the naval stronghold of Port Arthur, but had agreed that Japan should retain the naval fortress of Wei-hai-wei on the Chinese mainland until the war idemnity had been paid, and a satisfactory treaty of commerce had been concluded. The latter condition could easily have been made a pretext for the indefinite retention of Wei-hai-wei, whence at any hour an army could have been launched into the heart of China. It is probable that, when LI HUNG CHANG assented to this treaty, he knew that it was not worth the paper on which it was written, and that he simply wanted to gain time and avert the occupation of Pekin, which would have been fatal to the Manchu dynasty. At all events, no sooner were the terms of the treaty known than Russia, supported not only by France, but by Germany also, informed the Mikado that he must give back the Liau Tung peninsula to China in return for an extra money compensation. Had the Tokio Government at that time been assured of the backing of the British war fleet, it would have defied the Czar, but no such assurances were given,

and there was, therefore, no alternative to

aubmission. The Tokio Government was

under no illusion as to what such submis-

sion meant. It recognized that it must

abandon the dream of continental aggran-

dizement, for the powers that had deprived Japan of the Liau Tung peninsula would never suffer her to keep Wei-hai wei, while Corea, isolated, would not be worth the advantageous to her: Get out of Cuba! cost of its regeneration

a bit of advice which, if taken, will surely be It is not improper that we take occasion to say

ing left for the Mikado's Ministers to do but to make the best of their disappointment, and by showing a friendly face to Russia make sure that at least the money obtained by China through the Czar's guarantee would be used to pay the war indemnity. Nor was this the only reason leading farseeing men to believe that in the changed situation Russia's friendship would be of value to Japan. Cut off from conquests on the Asiatic mainland by the non-execution of the Shimonoseki treaty, the Japanese aspirations could still turn to an immense extension of their island empire through the gradual acquisition of the southerly insular groups. Nearest among these is the group of the Philippines, which in Japanese hands would obtain a much more vigorous development than it has received from Spain. In such a programme, however, no coopera tion or connivance could be looked for from Great Britain, which considers herself the owner or the heir of the whole East Indian Archipelago, and only tolerates the occupa tion of parts of it by weak powers like Spain and Holland which she could at any mo ment dispossess. England knows that if the Japanese once gained a footing in the

civilizing function for the great islands of Borneo, Celebes, and Sumatra. That is a noble and benignant mission which England will never willingly allow the Japanese to perform, lest it should extinguish her commercial ascendancy in the Malay Archipelago. On the other hand, it is a mission entirely reconcilable with the political and commercial interests of Russia on the mainland of Asia, and it is one to which all those who desire the improvement of mankind would wish God-speed.

Philippines, they would conquer and civil

ize the whole group, which the Spaniards

have not done, and would thenceforth adopt

it as their mission to discharge the same

Betting on the Election.

The odds in the betting on the result of the election in this city are largely in favor of the Tammany ticket. There is no doubt about that. It is also manifest that the readiness to offer the odds is very much greater than the willingness to accept them.

This backwardness of the Fusionists is not attributable to the moral influences exerted in a Reform campaign in which churches are used as electioneering halls; for it is defended and even denied by the Reform organs on the ground that the odds offered are a mere bluff, and not on the ground that the practice of betting is wicked and therefore inconsistent with the true goodness of a Reformer, as of course it is. makes a bet on an election he is legally debarred from voting at it. If he votes he is a lawbreaker. He is a worse lawbreaker than a saloon keeper opens his bar on Sunday in deflance of the vigilant ROOSEVELT, for he offsets with his illegal vote the honest and legal vote of another citizen, and thus impairs the purity of the ballot box, upon which our liberties depend. If he does not vote, he is a false Reformer who, for the sake of mere pecuniary gain or to gratify a passion for gambling, wantonly neglects a duty whose performance he urges on his fellow Reformers as imperatively necessary for the good of the city. No Reformer can bet on the election, whatever the odds offered, without betraying his principles and setting a bad and corrupting example.

Hence, if the refusal of the Reformers to accept the Tammany odds were due to their superior regard for law and the greater delicacy of their consciences, we should respect and commend it. But we see assertions in their organs that the only reason why they have not bet is that, in spite of all the talk. they have not been able to find the Tammany money. That is strange, for it has been offered openly on the Stock Exchange and at the up-town hotels and clubs at which election bets are usually made. Obviously they do not find it because they do not go after it. That reserve indicates that they are men of prudence. It shows that they are wise. The risk is too great to be covered by any odds offered. The size of the fusion vote cannot be guessed at. It is an absolutely uncertain quantity. Its size last year affords no indication of what it will be next Tuesday. In its very nature a fusion vote is without permanent coherency. It is composed of elements usually hostile which combine for a particular and temporary purpose only. Neither the Republican vote next Tuesday nor that of the allied political factions can be estimated on the basis of the fusion vote of last year. Mr. LAUTERBACH, the State Democracy managers, and the amateur Committee of Fifty, are all at sea. They have only their hopes to guide them. If the fusion should hold all the Republicans registered it might on this year's regis tration get something toward 100,000 votes from that source. But how many of them will it hold? Of course, it will not hold them all. No reasonable Republican expects to do that in this election. The remaining vote must be obtained from the ranks of the Democracy, and there is nothing on which to base an estimate of its magnitude; but on all sides it is conceded that it will be much less than last year even proportionately to the lessened registration. The Tammany vote of 109,000 last year, in an election where its loyalty was put to the severest test, affords something more solid from which to start in estimat-

ing its vote next Tuesday. Hence we are not surprised that betting men are putting up their money on Tammany as the safer risk because the more calculable. Nor do we wonder at the indisposition to back the other side, even with the advantage of the heavy odds offered. But it is fortunate for the betting men of Tammany that they can't get fusionists to bet with them on any terms. They may lose the money they would have won, bu they will be free to cast their votes legally for the only Democratic ticket, and they will not have tempted Reformers to violate their principles of goodness.

It is voting and not betting that will elect the ticket, and in law the two cannot go together. Besides, all betting is unwise.

It affords us pleasure to assure our Spanish-Cuban contemporary. La Union Constitucional of Havana, that we are, indeed, much obliged to Spain for the discovery of America. Where upon earth would we all be now if that discovery had never been made? Whole ship loads of us might not be anywhere, but for Spain. When, therefore, our contemporary says that it would be ungrateful for us to affront a country to which we are so much indebted, we reaffirm the remark.

We may add that we are more particularly obliged to the Italian navigator whose monument may be seen here, and who once held aloft the chains with which he had been bound by order of the King of Spain, as the Spanish reward for his services in the discovery of America.

We do not know of any better way of meeting such obligation as we owe to Spain for the dis-covery than by proffering her, at this late time.

for opening up a large tract of territory that A PROPHECY NOW IN FULFILMENT. now belongs to us, and to the Dutch of Hel-land for settling upon the island gem which we inhabit, and to the English for leaving our shores after they had hovered about them for a ong time, and to the Russians for conveying to us a deminion of vast size, in which there is

gold that the Canadians would like to get. The truth is, that we are under obligations to so many foreign countries that we can never ope to meet them in any other way than by giving them an illustration of the loveliness of American freedom.

Encouraged by the tardy but inspiriting words of the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, the emocrats of the town of Albany have on their hands the task of electing their local candi dates on Tuesday next, as all good Democrats in other municipalities (with or without the stimu ating encouragement of a letter from the White House sent six days in advance of election should do wherever they are able. Mr. TRACEY. the gentleman to whom this communication was sent, was defeated in the Albany district, a Democratic stronghold until March 4, 1893 by a majority of 1,600 by a Republican in s battle fought on national issues formulated, de vised, and approved by Mr. CLEVELAND. In the political tidal wave of a year ago Mr. CLEVE-LAND pushed the button and the name of Gen. TRACEY, the original political cuckoo, appeared among the victims of the carnage.

In offering his "cordial congratulations" or the "wise and patriotic" declaration of the Democratic platform, concerning "the leading questions before the American people," Mr. CLEVELAND makes no allusion in his letter to Gen. TRACEY of that overwhelming and over shadowing local issue, upon which, to the neg lect of all other matters, the tariff, excise, in come tax, foreign affairs, forestry preservatio canal improvement, or Indian affairs, the Demo cratic voters of Albany are or were until they heard from Mr. CLEVELAND) marching to positive and assured victory over their Republi can opponents. We refer to the proposition to which the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Albany is irretrievably and unconditionally committed: the removal of Union College from Schenectady to Albany,

To that question Mr. CLEVELAND makes no reference. Neither does he refer to the encouraging circumstance that there are two Republican candidates in the field for Mayor of Albany against a united Democracy.

A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that by the operation of the new Constitution the Hon. HENRY A. GILDERSLEEVE will, on Jan. 1 next, be transferred from the Superior Court to the Supreme Court. Having been for fourteen years a Judge of the Court of General Sessions, he has had an extensive experience in criminal cases and will form a worthy colleague of the Hon. FREDERICK SMYTH, whom the people propose to elect to the bench of the Supreme Court on Tuesday next.

If the soldier who subdued the rebellious Carlists in Spain, and frightened the Riffs in Morocco, and gave lessons to the Malays of the Caroline Islands, and is the greatest of living Spanish commanders, the favorite of royal ty, the hope of the Ministry, the last of the Conquistadores, and the most famous of the Pacificators, Marshal Martinez Campos, has been unable, after nearly a year of warfare, and with a very large army and navy, to conquer the Cuban insurgents: to whom can Spain look for help, and in what direction shall she turn her eyes? England will never come to her relief; be sure of that. Not a Government of Europe will raise a finger in her behalf: that's certain. No wonder that Spain waits anxiously for favorable news from Washington

The Government has taken the first steps toward punishing the murderers of the Bannack Indians at Jackson's Hole by procuring indictments from the Grand Jury and making arrests under them. Whether a jury of the neighborhood will convict the culprits is an other matter; but to have secured indictments

These Indians were hunting under rights pur chased from the Government under regular treaties. Montana was made a State subject to the existing contracts of the United States relating to her territory, so that to arrest these Indians while lawfully hunting under their treaty rights, on the ground that they were violating her game laws, and then to shoot down some of them because they tried to escape, was a shameful outrage.

The Rev. WILLIAM GUILYOU of this city has a queer idea of oratory. He told the Baptist ministers at their Conference this week that "it is a thing of dexterity; dancing is pedal dexterity and oratory is but lingual dex-Mr. Guit.vou's sermons be, and what about his prayers in church? What of the oratory of the prophets or of the Baptist or PAUL or the Revelator? What of that of Bossuer or LUTHER, that of WERSTER, SCHNER, OF PHILLIPS? It is a shame for a Baptist minister to talk through his hat, whatever be his lingual dexterity.

Oratory is thought; it is power; it has been the medium of expression for the highest genius that ever existed in the world. The voices of the great orators ring through the ages. They rule our spirits from their urns.

Secretary HERBERT will now have a double motive for hurrying the Indiana into the Port Royal dry dock as soon as she has been formally accepted. In the first place, he wishes to test the dock itself, so as to show that it is suitable for our very largest vessels; and, next, the published assertion that the battle ship touched two or three times in the Delaware, while returning to League Island from her trial trip, makes i desirable to know whether this is so, and whether, if so, she received any injury. The builders say that examination shows that the Indiana could not have struck anything, and that she is all right. It is therefore hoped that in the Port Royal dock, the only one on the Atlantic coast that will hold her, this state ment will be confirmed.

Our electioneering clergymen ought to hold a council and draw up articles of political religion, to which all must subscribe before they take the stump. The popular faith in clerical politics must be weakened by the total lack of agreement either as to principles or parties, either as to candidates or machines, among the electioneering members of the clergy Clergymen ought to command the full confidence of their flock.

All Hands for Cummings

Notable among mass meetings will be the one held to night in the old Koster & Bial Music Hall. Twenty third street, near Bigth avenue. It will be a rousing gathering of the supporters of the Hon. Amos J. Cummings without regard to party. Gov. Flower, Gov. Walter, Postmaster Dayton, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. James B. O'liefrine, Comptroller Fitch, Mayo W. Hazeitine, Lafe Pence, James Kerr, Clerk of the House of Representatives, E. J. Edwards, Joseph Howard Jr., and others will address the meeting. It will be unique among the meetings of the campaign and well worth attending. Seats are reserved for ladies.

You Are Right! To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On one point in

connection with next Tuesday's balloting I think some light is needed.

Every ticket in the field has three candidates for Justice or Judge, as so: e read; of the Supreme Court except the Steckler ticket, which has only one, Alfred

Now, suppose I want to vote the entire Republican or Democratic ticket, except for one of the Supreme Court Justices. Suppose I want to vote for Alfred Steckier. How am I to fix my isslict so as to show which one of the regular nominees I scratch for Steckier? If I put a cross at the top of the straight ticker and another opposite Steckier's name each of licket and another opposite Streetler's name each of the three candidates on the regular ticket loses my vote because it cannot be told which one I intended to exact it for any or street. That tendent is more to the regular it is to the reputation to the regular it kets thereby should be minimised. I infine the early should be minimised in Interest to the regular to the result in the result that we are under obligations also to the French

The Boundary Between Alaska and British

From The Sun, Feb. s, 172 One of the most interesting and difficult questions that President Cleveland will have to setle is that connected with the determination of the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia. Our claims, derived through conveyance from Russia, are thus defined by the convention of Feb. 28, 1825, between Russia and Great Britain:

Commencing from the southernmost point of Princ of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees and 40 minutes north intitude, and be-tween the 131st and 133d degrees of west longitude, the said line shall ascend to the north along the char nel called Portland Channel, as far as the point of the where it strikes the 56th degree of north atitude; from this last mentioned point the line of de marcation shall follow the summit of the mountain estructed parallel to the constant as the point of in tersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, and finally from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean.

With reference to the line of demarcation laid down above, the convention further provided, first, that the Prince of Wales Island should be long wholly to Russia afterward to the United States), and secondly, "that whenever the sum mit of the mountains which extend in a direc tion parallel to the coast, shall prove to be a the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the line between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to be long to Russia [now the United States], as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the roast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine league therefrom."

The essence of the foregoing is contained to the words which we have placed in italics, and to the casual reader it appears simple enough but when it is remembered that the line to be drawn and marked out is at least six hundred miles in length, and that the shore itself is full of irregularities and indentations, gulfs, channels, bays, capes, and points, it will be seen that the problem of surveying a line ten marine leagues inland, and parallel with its windings, is one of extraordinary complexity and difficulty. Indeed it may well be doubted if it is within the capacity of the best surveyors to accomplish such a feat. The idea that two parties of surveyors, one representing the United States and the other Great Britain, can perform it exactly alike and agree upon their determination of the line throughout, may be regarded as practically impossible. Of course, if the chiefs of the surveying parties were sensible men, and governed by Commissioners who were honest and sincerely desirous of agreeing, an agreement might be had; but it is within possibility that both surveyors and Commissioners may be grasping and illiberal. or that, through the discovery of gold or other valuable minerals, or for other reasons, the possession of the surface may become a matter of great importance to one party or the other; and hence an agreement as to the exact location of

the line may become impossible. So far as we know, no dispute in reference to this important matter has yet arisen with Great Britain, but sooner or later the line will have to be defined, and sooner or later a dispute as to its location may arise either through the meddlesomeness of the Dominion or the grasping disposition of Great Britain. What the consequences or the settlement of it will be it is idle to discuss at present, but it is pertinent to ask why this line should ever be run. The answer is merely because the United States owns the coast for ten marine leagues inland, while Great Britain owns the land beyond. Obviously, if the United States owned the

whole of the British possessions no necessity would exist for the determination of the boundary line in question; and this is another argument in favor of continental union. It is some-times cheaper to buy your neighbor's farm than to settle boundary lines or fences against him: and this seems to be a case of that kind.

POKER IN WASHINGTON. John G. Carlisle Raked in a Heavy Pot.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 .- One of the best poker stories I know has the unusual merit of being true. Most poker stories are fictions; this one deals with facts. During the first Cleveland Administration there was a little game at the house of Mr. Whitney. Sitting in were Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlisle, W. L. Scott, Henry Watterson, and the host-just a nice five-handed game, and a company of royal good fellows, as every one will admit. The play was strictly Senatorial-\$5 ante, \$5 limit Charley-Farwell straights-around-the-corner, Billy Mahonebiazes and everything going. Of course, Mr. Whitney set an elegant luncheon, with all proper trimmings, and about midnight there a good deal of bluffing over the cards and no end of bantering across the table. Finally came the deal which makes the story, and which may have an important bearing on the history of the country. Grover Cleveland skinned the cards which were dealt him by John Carlisle, and remarked they were worth a little raise before the draw. W. L. Scott stayed in; Henry Watterson, belligerent, as usual, added another raise, which was met by William C. Whitney. John G. Carlisle trailed in. Mr. Cleveland now tilted Watterson, and the others stayed, except that Watterson again jerked two blue chips instead of one to the middle of the table. There were several more raises backward and forward between Cleveland and Watterson, and the pace became so hot between these two that the others discreetly dropped out with their single pairs-all except Carlisle, who continued to trall in

Finally Cleveland stopped meeting the frisk;

Watterson's ultimatums, and cards were drawn.

Watterson's ultimatums, and cards were drawn. Cleveland took one, and everybody knew he had either three of a kind ortwo big pairs. Watterson stood pat, and Cleveland sized him up for a bluiff. To the great actonishment of every one, Pealer Carlisle helped himself to four cards. All hands were much amused at this display of poker innocence, and the players winked at one another behind their cards. Watterson said something to the effect that Carlisle had been so long away from Kentucky he must have forgotten most that he ever knew. But when Cleveland had merely chipped against Watterson's par, and Watterson had rushed in with another blue, there was more astonishment. Carlisle quietly shoved in two blues. Cleveland responded with another raise. Watterson held his cards close to the end of his nose and returned to the charge, and the other Kentuckian tilted them again. After the centre of the table had been piled high with blue chips, the man with the fourcard draw making the last raise, there was a show down. Cleveland had filled two pairs. Watterson had a pat straight, but Carlisle spread out four aces. As he shoved the blue pile toward the lean Kentuckian, Mr. Cleveland exclaimed: "Drew four cards to an ace and got the other three, by thunder. That's genius: that's financiering. Carlisle, If I come back for a second term you're the man I want for my Secretary of the Treasury."

I am glad to say toker is playing out in Washington—I mean poker among hig people. Of course, it is the greatest game on earth and all that but somehow the people are not pleased to hear of statesmen. Fresilents. Cabinet men, and Senators indulging much in it, and perhaps the people are quite right. Mr. Cleve and has not played any poker in Washineton since he came back for this term, though I fancy he may have had a few small gomes, just to pass the people are not pleased to hear of statesmen. Fresilents. Cabinet men, and senators indulging much in it, and perhaps the people are not pleased to hear a great restful to his brain. When Mr 'leveland took one, and everybody knew he had either three of a kind or two big pairs. Wat-

We congraturate the Century Magazine at the beginning of its twenty-sixth year. The November number, the anniversary number, is interesting from cover to cover, mases fast the reputation it has carned in a quarter of a century, and off, reabundant promise for the future.

THE TEN EMBLEMS

The Use of Emblems for the First Time in

There will be eleven columns on each of the official tickets handed to voters on Tuesday next, and over ten of these columns will be distinguishing symbols or emblems, the need or utility of which seems to be somewhat imperfeetly understood by many voters. These em blems were introduced in the ballot system for the benefit of those whose vision was impaired, or whose ability to read at sight the name printed on the party columns was doubted by the legislators. For such voters-only a fraction of the whole number-these special emblems were devised, and the discussion of the matter which has gone on since seems to have led many persons to suppose that the emblem are an especial or integral part of the official ballot, whereas they are added only for the convenience of some voters, and an official ticket would be equally valid without them. Here are the symbols or emblems as they will appear on the tickets voted next Tuesday, and

this is what they stand for respectively Beginning on the extreme left of the ballot, is the Republican symbol adopted at the Saraega Convention, an eagle guarding a ballot box, with a quill pen held in his beak as a weap on of defence. On the second column is the Democratic emblem, a star, adopted at the Syracuse Convention, and understood by all Democrats in this city as a distinguishing mark of their party candidates this year.

The order of these symbols, by the way, i fixed by Secretary of State Palmer, who has adopted the perfectly fair plan of putting the tickets in the order of the vote cast for Governor by the several parties at last year's election. The Republican ticket comes first, the Democratic ticket comes second, and in the third column is what is called "the Democratic Party Reform Organization," or Wheelerites with the symbol of a full-ligged ship, such as would have been familiar in New Bedford Provincetown, Portland, Saco, or Halifax be fore the era of steam vessels.

The fourth column of this year's official ballot has at its head as the emblem of the Prohibition party an ornamental water fountain from which in copious streams water is flow ing, though it is a fact that at the present time New York city has a shortage in its water supply, there being a reserve of only thirty days' volume, as the Commissioner of Public

time New York city has a shortage in its water supply, there being a reserve of only thirty days' volume, as the Commissioner of Public Works reports. The flowing fountain of the Prohibitionists comes next to the rolling ocean waves, on the crest of which the Wheeler ship is floating without, so far as can be seen, any national flag displayed—a piratical craft, perhaps. The proximity of the flowing water fountain and the sulty waves of the sea on this year's official ballot will be a grateful reminder of the superiority of water to whiskey as an innocuous becreace to many interested in more liberal excise hay.

The fifth column on the ballot has as its distinguishing symbol the bared arm of a mechanic who holds in his hand a cooper's hammer. This ticket is set apart for the candidates of the Socialist Labor party, who at last year's election polled 1.74 per cent. of the vote of the State. They were numerically the smallest of the parties polling in excess of one per cent, of the vote. The Raines law provides is estimated to make regular nominations and to have a place on the official ticket without the formality of nominations by certificates sworn to before notaries. Originally under recent ballot laws the minimum limit of a party was one per cent, but the exception of "10,000 votes" can arbitrary exception was made for the benefit of the State, but as their candidate had 11,040 votes they are able to take advantage of the provision of the ballot law referred had it lowes they are able to take advantage of the provision of the ballot law referred to. The emblem of the Populist party is a three-leafed clover, and it is supposed by some persons in New York that some firsh-American citizens will accept the three-leafed clover as the shannock and vote for the Populist party, though not sympathizing with the objects of its leaders.

Seventh in the list of party emblems will be the much ruffied rooster of the State Democracy, which has been a subject of dispute in the courts for some time past, but finally gets an o

burst must place a separate cross mark opposite the name of each candidate upon it.

The tenth column on the ballot to be voted on Tuesday next, and the last of the columns to have an emblem, is that of the Independent County Organization, which has adopted as its distinguishing mark a cannon. This is the only military emblem adopted by any political party or organization this year, and it has been pretty well advertised during the present campaign. There is no circle under the cannon symbol of the Independent County Organization, but as the candidates of this party are three only in number, the marking before the name of each of separate cross marks is not a serious hardship. The last column has no emblem at the top, has no ring or circle for marking, has no party designation, and has the names of no candidates printed upon it. It is a blank ticket, with the names of all the offices to be filled correctly given and with space enough for those voters who desire to do so to write in pencil the name of any candidate they favor. It is the goose-eag column, and is at the extreme right hand of the ticket.

Each Had the Other's Leg.

Major John W. Burst of Chicago, who was Quartermaster-General of the G. A. R. under Commander-in-Chief Lawler last year, is one of the greatest practical lokers in the country, and his mirthful propensities will peep out at the least shadow of a chance for fun. Col. Jack Stephene, also of Chicago, is not so much given that way, and very often can't see any fun in Burst's nonsense. Both lost their right legs near the hips during the war, and while Burst is about five feet seven inches in height Stephens is pretty close to six feet in his stockings.

Burst was on the G. A. R. National Pension Committee for several years and his duties in that line brought him to Washington frequently. On one of his visits he registered at one of the up-town hotels with his friend Stephens, and after transacting some business and having considerable fun with the boys they retired for the night, occupying the same room.

The next morning flurst was wandering slowle. From the Washington Evening Star. considerable fun with the boys they retired for the night, occupying the same room.

The next morning furst was wandering slowly down F (treet, apparently having much diffi-culty with his worden leg, for he got along very slowly, but evidently not painfully, as his face was beaming with smiles. In the middle of the square an F street car stopped and a very excited man came toward the sidewalk with a hop-skip-and-jump motion. It was Col. Ste-miens.

"Here, Burst, what in the d-i did you ran off
with my leg for this morning?" exclaimed the
Colonel, his head bobbing up and down as he
waibled toward the Major.
"Your leg?" responded the Major, dancing
around in a three-step polks morement, with a
look of innocent amazement. "Well, I thought
something was wrong with the blamed thing.
Let's swap."

Let's swap.

And they meandered into a private room of a near-by restaurant and traded.

The Pleage that Mary Took.

From the Chicago Isathy Inter-Occan.

Mary Lynch was before Justice Hall yesterday or being intoxicated.

"Sign a pledge if I let you off?" asked the Court. "I will if you'll allow me to drink one glass of beer a day."
"Agreed," replied the Court, and the pledge "He didn't say how big a class I can have," remarked the woman as she left the court room.
"I've got a pitcher that's two feet high, and I'il use that."

Penry's Thrilling Story. From the Scrunton Touth.

The annals of Arctic exploration contain nectaing more thrilling than the vivid and graphic record of his experiences given in Tuz Svx by Lieut. Peary. Others who have knocked at the white gate of polar mystery, and paid the penalty with their lives, may have experienced hariships, tria's, and privations as great as these recounted by this hardy and intropid explorer, but his is the first personal account from the awful verse of the fearsome region whose secret seems to be as firmly sealed to for knowledge of man as the profound secret of licath itself.

The Record for Adiposity. From the Cleveland N. Y. Press.

Bro. Blankman of the west end of the town is getting so lat that his circularerence about equals his diameter.

SUNBEAMS.

-A pair of lovers, aged WE and HS years respectives, rere married in Randolph, Me., last week,

-A young Swede going by the name of Charles Hay densen, who has been employed as a farm hand a the neighborhood of Hemderson, Kr., for all lead was discovered last week to be a woman. It was no urally a surprise to the hundreds of people who worked with him so long and had never surpe--Perhaps it was with the intention of attract

the attention of voters by sheer shock and fright the Citizens' party of Cadiz, if y, these a water pitche as its emblem; and maybe it was because the other fellows had already appropriated the describing to their political device. The water pit ther as a le

lities this year as a direct retail of the unusual drought. Flowers were comparatively source the bees seemed to get little noney from what a there were. In several parts of P postituni said there is denoted of the laws stary t boney to gather for market, the little collected belt needed by the bees for their own use. -The Chief of Police of West Superior, Wis wo

started to show him his duty. The reference on the Chief and wanted him to go right an averness some gambling in progress down the street. The Chief replied that he couldn't go just then the former began making insinuations and the inthrew him out of the City Hall. The reformer uit, and as the Chief didn't dony thrashing him the fine resulted. -A love struck swaln of 89 summers got into a peer

of trouble in Waseca, Minn., last week by marring his sweetheart, who is 75. In his settlement with his children on the marriage he owned up to below and possessor of \$20,000 worth of property. He had at ways sworn his personal property at \$200 when the massessors held their sessions, and when the news at his wealth came out the Grand Jury Indicted him for perjury, and he was arrested during his honeym -It is believed that an extensive field of valuable coal has been discovered within fifty miles of Juneau

Alaska. If this proves to be so it will, of course mean very much for the development of that region. It is known that excellent coal exists in many particle Alaska, but the discoveries hitherto have been run from the settled regions. A Hoonah Indian brought into Juneau some three weeks ago several pieces of excellent anthracite coal which he said he found at place fifty miles from the town, and from his descrip thick cropping out on a hillside. -One odd result of the close of the war between

China and Japan is a war of rates between the steam ship lines plying between the Pacific ports of the country and the Orient. There are three lines no competing for the business. After the cessure hostilities several ships which were chartered a transports were released and began seeking freights But the main trouble is that the Japanese Governor is about to start a line of steamships, using sevessels that were bought for transports or for make shift crutsers and are now available for peacein in poses. Freight rates already are being out in all lines and there is every prespect of a cut in passenger rates.

Some time ago Montana passed a law declaring

gambling filegal, and the several scores of fare land and other gambling houses that had been running to the region shut up shop. But the law was taken the Supreme Court of the State on a test case, and week ago the court decided that the new Antibling law is unconstitutional, and that the old law which licensed gambling, is still in force. The after noon of the day on which the decision was rendered score or more of gambling houses in Butte te usiness, and things were running wide open arm by nightfall. -It is stated as an actual fact that all the people r

siding in Letcher county, Ky, are related to on an other, directly or indirectly. The reason of this is found in the remarkable Webb family. There are three brothers and three sisters of the original fa-745 descendants living in the neighborhood. T eldest member of the family, Lettle, is 82 years old. and has twenty children, ninety five granichildren, and fifty great-grandchildren. Polly aget 50, has sixteen children and almost as many grandcalldre. and great-grandchildren as Leitie. The youngest, Wiley, has the fewest descendants. He is 70 years old and has eleven children, fifty-four grandchildren. and fifteen great-grandchildren. -Quite a number of odd emigration movements in

the West are now under way. A considerable party of people who years ago settled in Nebraska are to the move to Georgia this fall: Kansas people are move ing to Nebraska; Dakota folk are moving to Kanssa and a great many Norwegians are moving from Monesota to the Canadian Northwest. Twenty-five New wegian emigrants started from Crookston, Minn., last Bunday for a settlement near Vancouver, founded a farmers across the international boundary is pretty constant. Manitobans come over into Minnesota and the Dakotas, and discontented folk from these States move over into Manitoba. The moral of all this proably is that no place is everybody's Ei Dorado, no mai ter what land boomers and real estate agents claim for their particular localities

Japan has two monthly journals of photography. Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket is to make way for a big hotel. St. Petersburg has a new and wonderful prima donna, Hélène Chevrier.

At Erfurt, in Prussia, a Government attorney bu been fined for insulting a Social Democrat editor.

A new edition of Chambers's Encyclopedia his been begun; the volumes are to be published monthly.

There were 450,000 wine shops in France in 1894. according to Le Figure, or one for every thirty ave

Pasteur's successor in the direction of the Pasteur Institute is M. Duclaux, formerly sub-director, 1r. Roux is the new sub-director

onier's statue has been dedicated in Paris. If stands in the Infanta's garden of the Louvre, facial the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois. Baron Hirsch has sold his 140,000 acre hunting to tate at St. Johann, in Bohemia, to Prince Frederick

Charles of Hobeniohe, cousin of the Reichskanyler, A check for £5,000 has been sent to Dr. W. G. Grace, representing the 100,000 shiring subscriptions to the Sestimonial started for him by the Parkly Telegraph. His Excellency is the title by which Ernst duction, the historian of Greece, is now addressed, Emperor William having appointed him an active Privy Com-

illor, wirklicher Geheimrath. Sår Peladan, the head of the "Bose Crois" and writer of an endless series of mystical nove a will found a rich widow who will marry him, has storn his long locks and given up his eccentricities

The Egyptian collection on the ground their of the Louvre has been completely rearranged for the first time in thirty years. The antiquities acquired by the State in that interval are now exhibited with the reck Time brings about queer changes. In Manipolier and other towns of southern France the walls are covered with Catholic protests against the tax on the religious orders signed by "The Committee of the Rights of Man."

A twenty-year-old printer of Prixen, named Delaza, recently scaled the westernmest and highest of the Rosengarten Dolomites in Tyrol and came down safe-ly. The peak is 9,250 feet above sea level, rising almost perpendicularly.

Woman has forced her way into the orchestra scate of the Comedie Française, which heretofore only man could occupy. She must appear in full dress how ever, and bennets and all other forms of coverings for the head must be left outside.

Only 86 per cent, of the Parisians were born in the

city, according to the last census. The foreigners are -184,000, but 8,000 of them having independent incomes, the rest being workmen or tradestient. Nearly 97,000 are rest being workmen. 27,000 are German subjects, while in Berlin there

only 397 Frenchmen.

A Hindu who stammers has found out that he stammers more on moonlight than on dark nights, and that when he sleeps in the moonlight he start to request on the days succeeding the full moon and not at all of

the day before and the day after the new moon. No furr says this agrees with other observations. Mr. David Plunkett, member of Parliament for Pub in University, who has just been raised to the perage, though not a wealthy man, has probably note
money standing in his name, than any single private
either in the world. He is trustee for many rich
people, including the Guinesses, and generally holds
in that capacity from \$120,000,000 to \$200,000,000
worth of securities.

worth of securities. Politiwogs have been tested by electricity recent y One placed in a cell containing water and supplied with electrodes waggled his fall when the current was sent in the direction from head to tall, but kept still when it was reversed. A number of them in a

large trough were greatly excited when the current was first turned on, but seen came to rest, lying in its direction of the current. Pape Satan, pape Satan, alleppe," the hopeless! pareling time beginning the seventh canto of Tonte 6 "Inferno." having been made out by an English deraman to be "Pas gats, Satan, & Pepee," which is inpossible French, as it was in Pante's time, he has ceeded in drawing out Mr chadetone. "Reverend and bear Mr It may interest you to know that your or planation of the Dur in Dante, so long recorded. hopeless, is the very same as that which has been given by the most recent and not least distinguished Dante's commentators. Scartagend. My opinion is no value, but the solution of the problem appears

me to be highly ingenious and satisfactory. I nev-heard of any other worth a moment's consideration I am, dear str. yours very faithfully, W. E. G. al